

# HERALD AND NEWS.

THE LEADING LOCAL NEWSPAPER IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL VERMONT.

VOL. XVI.

WEST RANDOLPH, VT., DECEMBER 13, 1888.

NO. 11-790.

## NEW GOODS for the HOLIDAYS

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### A. W. Tewksbury & Sons

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to close out.

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FOR

### CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

### PRESENTS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

We hope to be able to publish the "Laws" next week, if the state printers ever get them ready.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture announces that a large number of copies of its Biennial Report remain in his hands, and these will be sent to any farmers requesting the same so long as the supply holds out. Address W. W. Cooke, Burlington, Vt.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of the state have just held their annual convention at Montpelier. There was a good attendance, and excellent addresses were made by both clergymen and laymen. The next meeting was appointed at Rutland. The Society is doing a good work among the young people of the state.

Washington correspondents tell us that great preparations are being made for the inauguration of President-elect Harrison. It is expected that Vermont will be well represented. Col. Estey has engaged 50 rooms at the Hotel Malthy for the accommodation of Vermont visitors. Gov. Dillingham and staff are expected to be there. It will be a "great day in the morning," as the boys sing.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

There are forty inmates in the Soldiers' Home. The state appropriated \$25,000 for their support, or almost \$6 per week each.

This would pay the board of almost 100 old soldiers at \$2.75 per week.

Would it not have been better to have helped the old veterans who were needy so they could have lived at or near their old homes?

But then it would not have furnished a soft job for some one with political influence.

The last legislature made one wise amendment to the prohibitory law. As the law now is a man can get drunk as cheap in one part of the state as in another. Previous to this time there has been a difference. To illustrate, a man convicted in Rutland was sent to the House of Correction on the first conviction for 27 days; if a man resided in Montpelier the same offense would cost him 96 days confinement. Wages in the House of Correction are low and officer's fees are high and traveling expensive. No discrimination is now made, 20 days pays the bill anywhere. Did the members have in mind any contingencies that might arise in their own body?

The people of the interior states are getting somewhat stirred up over the atrocities of the White Caps. This is an organization something after the style of the Ku-Klux which undertakes to regulate the morals of community outside of legal process. At first their acts were looked upon as pranks but now they have become a terror in sections of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. To other outrages they do not hesitate to add murder. The governors of these states are taking measures to suppress the organization. According to reports this is a very necessary step to take as people are being driven from the infested districts. It would seem as though those states had been settled too long to be infested by such gangs. Let them be effectually suppressed, and

when annihilated let there be such a strict administration of law as to remove all excuse for the formation of any bands of regulators.

There is considerable feeling manifested because Governor Dillingham followed in the footsteps of Governor Ormsbee, and appointed a citizen of N. York as a member of his staff. Col. Robert J. Kimball is a legal resident of New York city, and it is stated voted there at a recent election. He has a country residence in West Randolph, where his family spends the summer, but all his business is in New York city, and the reason of his appointment is a mystery.—Argus.

The Argus has been grossly deceived and imposed upon by some one. Robert J. Kimball has kept a home here, and occupied it a part of the year for over twenty years. He gave up his legal residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., not New York city, four years ago, voting there for the last time in the presidential election in 1884. For the past two years he has been a legal resident of Randolph, his native town, and voted here. He now spends the larger part of the year here with his family, but keeps a winter residence in Brooklyn. He was here and voted at the state election in September and also in November. A part of his business is in New York where he is connected with a firm dealing largely in Government bonds and strictly first class investments, not speculative securities. He is as much or more in the state and as thoroughly interested in and identified with the interests of Vermont as Hon. Frederick Billings, Hon. J. G. McCollough, G. W. Hooker, and many men the state has been proud to honor. He is a personal friend of Governor Dillingham and was doubtless appointed on that account as well as for his eminent fitness for the position. We are glad, aside from local pride, to see the Gov. recognize these Vermont boys, who, leaving the state poor, come back to their old homes after a successful business career, to reside within her borders. Will the Argus kindly correct its article.

A PICTURESQUE CHARACTER.

Mr. A. A. Earle has sold "The Landmark" at White River Junction, though to whom we have not heard. He will probably rest awhile, get uneasy and then start another paper somewhere and make a good thing in selling out, as he has usually done. Earle is a strange mixture of roughness and delicacy. His personalities would be intolerable but for their wit, and occasionally he writes a tender obituary or a beautiful poem which reveals the other side of the man. He has combined more business sense and editorial nonsense than the average man in his profession. Politicians have dreaded him; some have fought him and others have bought him; finally both classes have concluded that he was a good man to let alone. He has been in the habit of giving the local news, and especially that which other papers missed or omitted. He set at defiance all rules of journalism and mixed news and opinion indiscriminately. The most commonplace event was thus sometimes made exceedingly amusing. His talent was adapted to the frontier, but not being ready to be shot, he has preferred to stay where people laugh. He has enjoyed jokes upon himself as well as those upon his neighbors and we have no doubt he will consider this "obituary" a first-class compliment. For years and years he aspired to be a consul—no matter where—anywhere to be consul, but failing to get appointed he made a journey to Europe on his own account, going and coming in the steerage, and visiting no country but Ireland, although he is not Irish. He finally came to the conclusion, at least, we suppose he did, that it is better to reign in the tents of wickedness than be a door-keeper in any foreign country, and it is greatly to be hoped that his retirement at this time has no political significance. He will carry into private life the cordial wish of all

his enemies, if he really has any, that he may find it exceedingly attractive, and all of his friends that wherever he is a "landmark," the sun will be bright enough so that his shadow will never grow less.—Rutland Herald.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland has sent his last annual message to Congress. He discusses, from a democratic standpoint, questions of national import. He reviews in a rapid manner, the changes that have taken place in our history, and sees some dangers ahead. The increase in wealth on the part of some, and the growth of the number of those who are poor, the drift of the population towards the cities he regards as ominous of evil. Classes are forming and the gulf between employers and employees is widening. While millions of dollars are lying dormant the people are taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws. If things keep on as they are tending he sees not far off the development of communism, and this of two kinds, one of wealth and the other of poverty. He thinks he sees in a revision of the tariff a remedy for these evils. He believes in meeting existing evils fairly and squarely, making no compromises. He deprecates the tendency to regard the government as paternal and to seek through it the furtherance of so many private interests. Too much loose legislation has encouraged the violation of contracts and the granting of claims upon insufficient proof on the part of the applicant. This appears in the pushing for pensions where claims are not sustained by valid reasons. He considers the subject of neglected legislation and refers to some of the evils flowing therefrom. One of these is the crowded condition of the supreme court calendar and the consequent delay that is caused to suitors for justice. A sufficient remedy has not yet been provided. Another evil relates to the public lands. These are not protected with sufficient care to prevent their diversion to other uses than as homes for honest citizens. Again, there is not yet completed a plan for the most effective management of the Indian although legislation in this direction has been commenced. The propriety of erecting one or more prisons for United States convicts is apparent and also a post-office building at the national capital. A revision of the pension laws is demanded which shall rest upon principles so just that every worthy applicant may be provided for. Bills making appropriations for the support of government are defaced by items and provisions to meet private ends. He speaks against centralization and places emphasis upon the importance of following closely the constitution. He comments upon our foreign relations and thinks that during the year these have been strengthened and improved. He sees no existing questions between us and other nations that cannot be amicably settled. He regrets that the fishery business has not been adjusted and again recommends the acceptance of the treaty that the Senate rejected. He refers to the Sackville affair and regrets that he was compelled to pursue the course that he did in the matter. He has attended to some matters of public interest such as endeavoring to protect fur seals in Behring sea, and the rights of our citizens of French descent as against claims for military service, and hopes for an adjustment of treaty relations with Japan and the payment of such claims as the citizens of that country may have against us for injuries received. He has sent a war vessel to Hayti to protect American citizens from dangers that may arise on account of local difficulties. He calls for a revision of our naturalization laws and for the prevention of fraudulent citizenship and for the reorganization of the consular service. He then takes a survey of the various departments of the government. He looks over our finances and reaches the conclusion that silver coinage had better be stopped. He sees excessive

and unnecessary taxation and thinks that if it is continued and the surplus is applied to the purchase of bonds the result will be the loss of many millions of dollars. He accepts the recommendation of the secretary of war that there should be some plan to test the fitness of officers for promotion. He has no sympathy with those who would have the Apaches returned to their reservations. Treat them kindly but keep them in restraint far from the scenes of their former lives. He thinks that the navy has been managed intelligently, and the postal service shows an increase in business. In regard to public buildings he thinks that the right of a community to the possession of one should be determined by the amount of the gross receipts for the government. The pay of fourth class postmasters ought to be raised, clerks should be classified, and the railroad service in the matter of mail needs revision. He congratulates the government on the reclamation of eighty millions of acres of public lands from usurpation and thinks the good work should go on. He believes the reservations, under proper restrictions should be divided to the Indians in severalty, and they be educated into the duties of citizenship. He calls for a revision of the pension laws. The message is a brief resume of public affairs and while many may not agree with it all should read it.

The law abolishing the stock exchange will probably be tested in the Courts, as Mr. Knott, the manager of the Burlington exchange, is advised that it is unconstitutional. It is claimed that the bill was instigated by Col. R. J. Kimball, of New York city, one of the members on the staff of Gov. Dillingham.—Argus.

If Mr. Kimball was instrumental in securing the passage of the law that has closed up every gambling den or bucket shop in the state, honest men will thank him. These are not stock exchanges as no stock is really bought, sold or delivered at these places. The price of a particular stock on a given day is bet upon. If it is higher one party wins and the other loses. If it is lower the result is similar as many can testify in Rutland and Burlington to their sorrow.

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Please tell all your neighbors of this unequalled offer and ask them to subscribe for the best local newspaper in Orange or Windsor counties and one or more of these great city papers. Send all subscriptions to L. P. THAYER, West Randolph, Vt.

Pensions have recently been awarded to Vermonters as follows: Austin Barlow, Burlington; Willard F. Blood Jericho; A. T. Bushnell, Georgia; Erastus Slack, West Glover; George Harriman, Sutton; Charles Jackson, South Vernon; Avery Edwards, Underhill; Lewis Bates, Bethel; Thomas Wells, Newport; George England, Bennington; Amos Scott, Walden; Mary, mother of Charles Alexander, West Randolph; George Slayton, Worcester; Increase, David Greenough, Pittsfield; Alonzo Reed, South Pomfret.